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ORIGINAL FILED  
Superior Court of California  
County of Los Angeles

APR 24 2017

Sharon H. Carter, Executive Officer/Clerk  
By: Marietta Robinson, Deputy

10 SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA  
11 COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES

12 SHEFA LMV, INC.,

13 Plaintiff,

14 vs.

15 KAB ENTERPRISE CO., LTD; and DOES 1  
16 through 100, Inclusive,

17 Defendants.

) Unlimited Jurisdiction

) CASE NO.

) COMPLAINT FOR CIVIL PENALTY AND  
18 INJUNCTIVE RELIEF

) (Health & Safety Code § 25249.5 et seq.)

) TOXIC TORT/ENVIRONMENTAL  
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By Fax

1 Plaintiff, Shefa LMV, INC., hereby alleges:

2  
3 **I. PRELIMINARY STATEMENT**

4 1. This complaint seeks to remedy the failure of Defendants to warn persons of exposure  
5 to Diisononyl Phthalate (hereinafter "DINP"), which is a chemical known to the State of California to  
6 cause cancer.

7 2. Under the Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986, Health & Safety  
8 Code § 25249.6 (also known as "Proposition 65") businesses must provide persons with a "clear and  
9 reasonable warning" before exposing individuals to chemicals known to the state to cause cancer,  
10 birth defects or other reproductive harm.

11 **II. PARTIES**

12 3. Plaintiff is a non-profit public benefit corporation formed pursuant to the laws of the  
13 State of California, made up of California citizens, represented by and through its counsel of record,  
14 the Law Office of Daniel N. Greenbaum.

15 4. Health & Safety Code § 25249.7(d) provides that actions to enforce Proposition 65  
16 may be brought by "any person in the public interest."

17 5. Defendant KAB ENTERPRISE CO., LTD ("KAB") is a business entity with ten or  
18 more employees that sells, or has, at times relevant to this complaint, authorized the manufacture,  
19 distribution, or sale of flexible power cord/extension cord products that contain DINP, for sale within  
20 the State of California, without first giving clear and reasonable warning.

21 6. The identities of DOES 1 through 100 are unknown to Plaintiff at this time; however,  
22 Plaintiff suspects they are business entities with at least ten or more employees that have sold,  
23 authorized the distribution, or sale of flexible power cord/extension cord products that contain DINP,  
24 for sale within the State of California, without first giving clear and reasonable warning.

25 7. Defendants (hereinafter and collectively known as the "Defendants") named in  
26 paragraphs 5 and 6 have at all times relevant hereto authorized the manufacture, distribution, or sale  
27 of flexible power cord/extension cord products that contain DINP, including but not limited to, Total  
28

1 Home Extension Cord 9'; with an identifying designation of UPC: 050428251775 (hereinafter  
2 "PRODUCTS), which contain DINP, for sale within the State of California.

### 3 **III. JURISDICTION AND VENUE**

4 8. This Court has jurisdiction pursuant to California Constitution Article VI, section 10,  
5 because this case is a cause not given by statute to other trial courts.

6 9. This Court has jurisdiction over Defendants, because they are business entities that do  
7 sufficient business, have sufficient minimum contacts in California, or otherwise intentionally avail  
8 themselves of the California market, through the sale, marketing, and use of its products in  
9 California, to render the exercise of jurisdiction over it by the California courts consistent with  
10 traditional notions of fair play and substantial justice.

11 10. Venue is proper in this Court because the cause, or part thereof, arises in Los Angeles  
12 County because Defendant's products are sold and consumed in this county.

### 13 **IV. STATUTORY BACKGROUND**

#### 14 **A. Proposition 65**

15 11. The Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986 is an initiative statute  
16 passed as "Proposition 65" by a vote of the people in November of 1986.

17 12. The warning requirement of Proposition 65 is contained in Health & Safety Code §  
18 25249.6, which provides:

19  
20 No person in the course of doing business shall knowingly and intentionally  
21 expose any individual to a chemical known to the state to cause cancer or  
22 reproductive toxicity without first giving clear and reasonable warning to  
such individual, except as provided in Section 25249.10.

23 13. An exposure to a chemical in a consumer product is one "which results from a  
24 person's acquisition, purchase, storage, consumption, or other reasonably foreseeable use of a  
25 consumer good, or any exposure that results from receiving a consumer service." (27 CCR 25602(b))

26 14. Proposition 65 establishes a procedure by which the State develops a list of chemicals  
27 "known to the State to cause cancer or reproductive toxicity." (Health & Safety Code § 25249.8.)  
28

15. No warning need be given concerning a listed chemical until one year after the chemical first appears on the list. (Health & Safety Code § 25249.10(b).)

16. Any person “violating or threatening to violate” the statute may be enjoined in any court of competent jurisdiction. (Health & Safety Code, § 25249.7.)

17. To “threaten to violate” is defined to mean “to create a condition in which there is a substantial probability that a violation will occur.” (Health & Safety Code § 25249.11(e).)

18. In addition, violators are liable for civil penalties of up to \$2,500 per day for each violation, recoverable in a civil action. (Health & Safety Code § 25249.7 (b).)

19. Actions to enforce the law “may be brought by the Attorney General in the name of the People of the State of California [or] by any district attorney [or] by any City Attorney of a City having a population in excess of 750,000 . . .” (Health & Safety Code § 25249.7(c).)

20. Private parties are given authority to enforce Proposition 65 “in the public interest,” but only if the private party first provides written notice of a violation to the alleged violator, the Attorney General, and every District Attorney in whose jurisdiction the alleged violation occurs.

21. If no public prosecutors commence enforcement within sixty days, then the private party may sue. (Health & Safety Code § 25249.7(d).)

22. No such governmental action has been pursued against Defendants.

## V. FACTS

23. Diisononyl Phthalate (“DINP”) were placed in the Governor's list of chemicals known to the State of California to cause cancer on December 20, 2013. (27 CCR 27001(b))

24. Defendants are the manufacturer and marketer of the PRODUCTS for use by individuals in the home and in other occupational endeavors.

25. The PRODUCTS are sold through various retailers located in California for use by citizens of the State of California.

26. Individuals who purchase, handle, or use the PRODUCTS are exposed to DINP chiefly through:

a. contact between the item and the skin;

b. transfer of DINP from the skin to the mouth, both by transfer of DINP directly from the hand to mouth and by transfer of DINP from the skin to objects that are put in the mouth, such as food, and

c. through absorption of DINP through the skin.

27. Such individuals are thereby exposed to the DINP that is present on or in the PRODUCTS in the course of the intended and reasonably foreseeable use of the PRODUCTS.

28. At all times material to this complaint, Defendants have had knowledge that the PRODUCTS contain DINP and that an individual's skin may come into contact with DINP through the intended and reasonably foreseeable use of the PRODUCTS.

29. At all times material to this complaint, Defendants have had knowledge that individuals within the State of California handle the PRODUCTS, which contain DINP.

30. At all times material to this complaint, Defendants knew that the PRODUCTS were sold throughout the State of California in large numbers, and Defendants profited from such sales.

31. Notwithstanding this knowledge, Defendants intentionally authorized and reauthorized the sale of the PRODUCTS, thereby exposing consumers to DINP.

32. At all times material to this complaint, therefore, Defendants have knowingly and intentionally exposed individuals within the State of California to DINP.

33. The exposure is knowing and intentional because it is the result of the Defendants' deliberate act of authorizing the sale of products known to contain DINP, in a manner whereby these products were, and would inevitably be, sold to consumers within the state of California, and with the knowledge that the intended use of this PRODUCTS would result in exposures to DINP by individuals within the State of California.

34. Defendants have failed to provide clear and reasonable warnings that the use of the PRODUCTS in question in California results in exposure to a chemical known to the State of California to cause cancer, birth defects, and other reproductive harm, and no such warning was provided to those individuals by any other person.

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**VI. FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION**

**(Against All Defendants for Violation of Proposition 65)**

35. Paragraphs 1 through 34 are re-alleged as if fully set forth herein.

36. By committing the acts alleged above, Defendants have, in the course of doing business, knowingly and intentionally exposed individuals in California to chemicals known to the State of California to cause cancer or reproductive toxicity without first giving clear and reasonable warning to such individuals, within the meaning of Health & Safety Code § 25249.6.

37. Said violations render Defendants liable to Plaintiffs for civil penalties not to exceed \$2,500 per day for each violation, as well as other remedies.

**PRAYER FOR RELIEF**

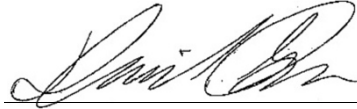
WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs pray that the Court:

1. Pursuant to the First Causes of Action, grant civil penalties according to proof;
2. Pursuant to Health & Safety Code § 25249.7, enter such temporary restraining orders, preliminary injunctions, permanent injunctions, or other orders prohibiting Defendant from exposing persons within the State of California to Listed Chemicals caused by the use of their products without providing clear and reasonable warnings, as Plaintiffs shall specify in further application to the court;
3. Enter such orders as “may be necessary to restore to any person in interest any money or property, real or personal, which may have been acquired by means of” these unlawful acts, as provided in Bus. & Prof. Code § 17203 and other applicable laws;
4. Award Plaintiffs their costs of suit;
5. Grant such other and further relief as the court deems just and proper.

Respectfully submitted,

DATED: April 24, 2017

LAW OFFICE OF DANIEL N. GREENBAUM



By: DANIEL N. GREENBAUM  
Attorneys for Plaintiff  
Shefa LMV, INC.